

## **REMARKS**

In response to the above-identified Office Action, Applicants amend the application and seek reconsideration thereof. In this response, Applicants amend Claims 1, 3, 4, 10, 11, and 13. Applicants cancel Claim 5. No new claim is added. Accordingly, Claims 1-4 and 6-14 are pending.

### **I. Claims Rejected Under 35 U.S.C. § 112**

Claims 10, 13, and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph as being indefinite. Applicants amend Claim 10 to depend on Claim 9 to incorporate the limitations thereof. Thus, Claim 9 provides the antecedent basis for the terms “the transfer lines” and “the valves” recited in Claim 10.

Claim 13 is rejected as containing subject matter not described in the Specification in a way as to enable a skilled person in the art to make and use the invention. Applicants submit that the Specification (e.g., page 7, line 34 – page 8, line 12 and page 13 – page 14, line 5) clearly explains the process of forming multi-component organic thin films, which is the subject matter of the invention recited in Claim 13. An example of the formation process is described at page 13. Moreover, page 8, line 31 – page 9, line 4 discloses heating of the source chamber recited in Claim 13. Thus, each element of Claim 13 is fully described and explained in the Specification.

The Examiner also contends that the Specification does not disclose what the first and the second organic materials are, whether the two materials are different, and what the purpose is for depositing two layers containing these two types of materials. Applicants submit that the disclosed method is intended for any materials suitable for forming multi-component organic thin films, and thus no specific composition needs to be disclosed. Applicants further submit that “the first organic material” and “the second organic material” describe two different materials, because linguistically different terms are used to differentiate different materials. The use of different

materials is described in the Specification at page 14, lines 1-6. Finally, it is clearly described in the above-cited passages of the Specification and the preamble of Claim 13 that the purpose of depositing two layers containing the two types of materials is to form multi-component organic thin films. Thus, A skilled person in the art would be enabled to practice the recited method upon viewing the above-cited passages of the Specification. Thus, Claim 13 and its dependent Claim 14 are fully supported by the enabling disclosure in the Specification.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 10, 13, and 14 are requested.

## **II. Claims Rejected Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) and § 103(a)**

Claims 1, 3, 4, and 6-12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Jurgensen I (WO 01/61071) corresponding to (U.S. 2003/0054099). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

To anticipate a claim, the Examiner must show that a single reference teaches each of the elements of that claim. Among other elements, amended Claim 1 recites “a transfer gas distributor installed in the source chamber, wherein the transfer gas distributor is a conic block or a conic plate with an apex aligned with a transfer gas inlet and pointing towards the transfer gas inlet.” Applicants submit that Jurgensen I does not teach at least this element.

Jurgensen I does not disclose a transfer gas distributor being a conic block or a conic plate with an apex aligned with the transfer gas inlet and pointing towards the transfer gas inlet. The concept of a transfer gas distributor is totally lacking in Jurgensen I. Amended Claim 1 incorporates the limitations of cancelled Claim 5, which originally recites “wherein the transfer gas distributor is a conic block or conic plate, of which apex is aligned with the transfer gas inlet.” The Examiner rejects Claim 5 on the grounds that Jurgensen II (WO/02/27064), corresponding to (U.S. 2003/0192471), discloses the recited limitations. Jurgensen II discloses a conical-shaped partition which is characterized by the Examiner as a transfer gas distributor. However, the apex of the

conical-shaped partition points away from the gas inlet, instead of pointing towards the gas inlet as claimed. Thus, neither Jurgensen I nor Jurgensen II teaches each of the elements of Claim 1.

Claim 1 is alternatively rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over Jurgensen I.

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the relied upon references must teach or suggest every limitation of the claim such that the invention as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one skilled in the art. For at least the reasons stated above, neither Jurgensen I nor Jurgensen II separately or in combination teaches or suggests the transfer gas distributor recited in Claim 1.

Analogous discussion applies to amended Claim 11. Claims 3, 4, 6-10, and 12 depend from Claims 1 and 11 and incorporate the limitations thereof. Thus, at least for the reasons mentioned above in regard to Claims 1 and 11, neither Jurgensen I nor Jurgensen II teaches or suggests these claims. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 1, 3, 4, and 6-12 are respectfully requested.

Claims 4-6 and 9 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jurgensen I in view of Jurgensen II. For the reasons stated above, neither Jurgensen I nor Jurgensen II, separately or in combination, teaches or suggests the transferred gas distributor recited in amended Claim 1. Claim 5 is cancelled. As Claims 4, 6 and 9 depend from Claim 1 and incorporate the limitations thereof, Jurgensen I in view of Jurgensen II does not teach or suggest these dependent claims. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 4, 6 and 9 are respectfully requested.

Claims 11 and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jurgensen I in view of Ozias (U.S. 4,846,102). The Examiner relies on Ozias for teaching the purging step. However, Ozias does not cure the defect of Jurgensen I for failing to disclose the transfer gas distributor being a conic block or a conic plate with an apex aligned with the transfer gas inlet and pointing towards the transfer gas inlet, as recited in amended Claim 11. There is

nothing in Ozias that mentions a transfer gas distributor. Thus, Jurgensen I in view of Ozias does not teach or suggest each of the elements of Claim 11.

Claim 12 depends from Claim 11 and incorporates the limitations thereof. Thus, for at least the reasons mentioned above in regard to Claim 11, Jurgensen I in view of Ozias does not teach or suggest each of the elements of Claim 12. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 11 and 12 are respectfully requested.

Claims 11 and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jurgensen I in view of Forrest I (U.S. 5,554,220), Forrest II (U.S. 6,337,102), and Posa (U.S. 4,747,367). The Examiner relies on Forrest I and Forrest II for disclosing the deposition of plural layers, and Posa for disclosing flushing a vapor coating reactor. However, none of these references, separately or in combination, teaches or suggests the transfer distributor as recited in amended Claim 11 and incorporated by Claim 12. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 11 and 12 are respectfully requested.

Claims 13 and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jurgensen I in view of Forrest I, Forrest II, and Posa, and further in view of Dauelsberg (WO 01/57289) corresponding to (U.S. 2003/0056720) and Konuma (U.S. 2002/0030443). The Examiner relies on Dauelsberg and Konuma for disclosing a vaporizer using two materials to form a multi-layered organic device. However, none of these references, separately or in combination, teaches or suggests the transfer gas distributor as recited in amended Claim 11 and incorporated by its dependent Claims 13 and 14. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of Claims 13 and 14 are respectfully requested.

Applicants note that the Examiner does not state any grounds for the rejection of Claim 2. Claim 2 depends from Claim 1 and incorporates the limitations thereof. Thus, for at least the reasons mentioned above in regard to Claim 1, none of the cited references teaches or suggests all the elements of Claim 2. Moreover, Applicants have carefully reviewed the specification of Jurgensen I and the other cited references but are unable to locate any disclosure or suggestion of

the shower curtain recited in Claim 2. Jurgensen I does not teach the installation of a shower curtain between the shower head and the substrate holder. In fact, FIGs. 1 and 5 of Jurgensen I show nothing exists between the shower head and the substrate holder. Thus, Claim 2 should be allowable at least for this additional reason.

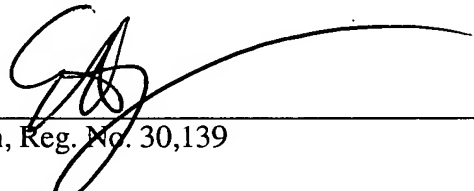
## CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that all claims now are now in condition for allowance and such action is earnestly solicited at the earliest possible date. If there are any additional fees due in connection with the filing of this response, please charge those fees to our Deposit Account No. 02-2666. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would be useful in moving the application forward to allowance, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned at (310) 207 3800.

Respectfully submitted,

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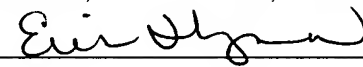
Dated: November 1, 2005

  
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### CERTIFICATE OF MAILING:

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Amendment, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on November 1, 2005.

  
Erin Flynn

November 1, 2005